

NATURAL DYES IN DEMAND.

But They Hardly Take the Place of the Aniline Products.

A virtually forgotten industry is being revived with frantic haste as a result of the discontinuance of Germany's world commerce in aniline or coal tar dyes, according to a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society from its headquarters in Washington.

The United States, like many other countries, is looking longingly once more to Avignon's madder root for its "Turkey-red," to India's indigo for its blues, to Mexico's cochineal for its scarlets, to Central America's logwood for its blacks and browns, to our own oak forests for their quercitron yellow, and—no, not to the peculiar Mediterranean seashell for its purple, for the manufacture of the Tyrian shade beloved by emperors is one of the so-called lost arts.

But these ancient vegetable dyes, some of which were in use when the mummy cloths were being made for the pyramid builders of Egypt, can never replace the coal tar dyes, which, during the sixty years since they were accidentally discovered, have revolutionized the art of adding color to our clothes, our houses, our inks, our shoes, our wall paper, our hats and our bookbindings. In fact, aniline dyes furnish almost all of the modern tints for which man is responsible.

It was in 1856 that a young English chemist, while trying to produce artificial quinine, distilled from coal tar a substance which had a beautiful mauve tint. This was the first of the aniline dyes, dyes which have now been produced in nearly a thousand commercial shades, 400 of which are widely used. This young chemist, William Henry Perkin, secured capital from his father and began the manufacture of dyes, as a result of which he was knighted and amassed a fortune. His discovery immediately attracted the attention of German manufacturers who, aided by far-sighted bankers, employed university chemists, and established dye plants on the Rhine and Main rivers, inaugurating an industry which has enjoyed phenomenal success. At the outbreak of the present great war twenty-one manufacturing establishments, most of them within an area of 130 square miles, had a practical world monopoly of the aniline dye trade.

It is not a coincidence that twelve of Germany's biggest dye factories are located at Essen, adjacent to the leading munition plants of the Teutonic empire. The same coal tar which produces dyestuffs also furnishes the essential ingredients of the high explosives used in the shells of the 16-inch guns which battered down the forts of Liege and which fill the head of the deadly submarine torpedo.

Up to the time of Peking's epoch-making discovery, coal tar was the despised by-product when coal was burned to produce coke and illuminating gas. Today the once rejected third product has become, as it were, the keystone in the manufacture not only of dyestuffs and high explosives but of many perfumes, photograph developers and innumerable medicinal compounds known as coal-tar preparations.

At the outbreak of the world war the United States was importing annually from Germany about \$15,000,000 worth of aniline dyes. The discontinuance of these dye shipments has had an effect upon our industries out of all proportion to the actual value of the imports, for the manufacturing establishments in this country which used these dyes employ more than 2,000,000 workers and many of the factories have been forced to run on half time or even less.

The increase in the prices of some of the dyes can only be compared with the astonishing increase in the prices of shares in some of the "war bride" stocks. For instance, patent blues have registered the astonishing advance from 60 cents to \$24 a pound. Other dyes which formerly sold for 25 cents a gallon now bring \$12.

Since 1893 the United States has produced only about 20 per cent. of the dyes needed in domestic manufactures.

His Viewpoint.

Robert Skinner, ex-consul general to London, said at a dinner:

"Of course, neutrals see things from one viewpoint, and belligerents from another. We all have our various viewpoints.

"An English inebriate was recently released from jail. To a friend who met him outside the prison gates he said:

"Well, mate, wot noos?"

"There's a law again' treatin', was the reply, 'and pretty near the whole world is at war.'

"The inebriate shook his head sadly and wisely.

"Just think!' he said. 'Just think of a no-treatin' law havin' sech an effect as that!'"

All About Guns.

The commonest injuries produced in war are gunshot wounds. Until 50 years ago a soldier's musket carried only about 835 feet; and this degree of efficiency had not been exceeded for more than 200 years, i. e., from 1640 to 1859. In other words, the wars of Louis XIV, the struggles of the French revolution, the Napoleonic wars, the Crimean war and our war of 1812 were all fought with firearms which had no effect at a distance greater than 835 feet. In 1857, however, the smooth bore gun barrel was replaced by the rifled barrel, and this change caused an immediate increase in the carrying distance to 2,000 feet. At the time this result seemed to the whole world nothing short of a miracle; but as early as 1866 a French officer, Chassepot by name, invented a rifle having a calibre of 15 millimetres, which carried 4,000 feet. Ten years before, this accomplishment would have seemed quite impossible. On November 4, 1867, the new Chassepot rifle was submitted to a practical test. The French sent a detachment of men to occupy Rome and to hold it against the advancement of Garibaldi. The effect of the new rifle in the engagements was so remarkable that the entire French army was immediately equipped with Chassepots.

The Chassepot rifle weighed nine pounds, and the Gras rifle, which was introduced in 1874, weighed nearly as much, but it had a carrying distance of 6,000 feet. After remaining the same for 217 years, the carrying distance of firearms was thus increased in 15 years by 5,165 feet. At the same time the firearms of the Austrians, Prussians and Italians were also greatly improved, and a repeating rifle, firing 16 shots a minute and having a carrying distance of 9,000 feet, came into practical use.

The rifles in use today are much lighter, are more easily handled and carry a distance of more than 12,000 feet at the rate of 2,700 feet per second. The revolver was first introduced in 1850; since then it has also undergone great improvement. Its carrying distance, which at first was only about 100 feet, was increased to 330 feet, then 680, and finally 4,000 feet.

In comparison with such means of defense and offense, it is interesting to call to mind the weapons of the ancients. A javelin could be thrown about 84 feet; the sling ordinarily hurled its missile 266 feet, the Balaric sling-men being famous, however, because they could hurl a stone 333 feet. The wooden bow was in use until the middle of the 15th century; by means of it an arrow could be propelled a distance of 265,330 feet, while the steel crossbow, which came into use later, carried from 330-340 feet. The old blunderbuss of the Pilgrims, which was supported on a fork, was effective for about 500 feet. The early musket carried about 600 feet. This firearm was much improved, so that it could shoot a distance of 835 feet, and this was the best the world knew until 1857.

The Rivers of South Carolina.

The following verses from an old book once popular in the South have been resurrected from the Clemson library by Prof. Morrison and published in "The Tiger":

By the rice fields and sand hills run the rivers small and great,
From the mountains to the ocean in the grand "Palmetto State."

From Savannah on the westward to the eastmost Waccamaw;
By Catawba, where the red man once untroubled kept his squaw;

Bubbling, hurrying, foaming, splashing, gently, smoothly, then they flow.

Once they find her sunny borders ne'er across them do they go.

Pacolet, Saluda, Pee Dee, Tyger, Broad, Bush, Enoree.

To Savannah, Chauga, Little Seneca, and Tugaloo,

Keowee and Toxaway, and the rattling Rocky go

To the ocean Coosaw-hatchie, lazy Lynch and dark Cheehaw,

Ashley, Cooper, these, in Indian, Etowah and Washmasaw.

Eastward flowing is the Coosaw, by the lands of Edisto;

By the Salke-hatchie, and the Pocataligo.

By the countless fields of cotton spread the Small and Great Pee Dee;

Here the sea waves kissing, Sampit, Broad, May, Wrights and Chincasee.

Here are Taulee, Bull and Rabon, and the wayward Wadmelaw,

Morgan and small Kiawah, Sleepy Stone and a New,

Combabehe and sluggish Wando and the narrow Ashepo.

From Savannah west and southward, from the eastmost Waccamaw;

To Catawba, where the Indian still is living with his squaw;

From the rich hills to the barrens, busy rivers, small and great,

Run by factory and plantation in the grand "Palmetto State."

Boosting the Town.

"A commercial traveler arrived for the first time at a small country town one evening. Next morning he was awakened by a great blowing of whistles, steam sirens, buzzers, etc.

Rejoicing in the thought of doing a lot of business, he asked the hotel proprietor later on:

"This is quite a manufacturing town, isn't it?"

"Oh, yes; we're pretty busy," was the proud reply.

"What kind of factories have you?"

"Well"—this time more slowly—"flour principally."

"Only flour?"

"Yes, that's all as yet. But our flour mill's a good one."

"But I heard at least a dozen whistles going this morning."

"You did," agreed the proprietor, dropping his voice confidentially, "but they are all at the flour mill."

You see, we got the whistles we should want for the factories we are going to have, and put them in to make the town sound more lively. Quite 'cited,' ain't it?"

The light of the sun is 600,000 times greater than the full moon.

Australia's wheat yield will approximate 145,000,000 bushels.

CANDIDATES' CARDS

The rates for cards inserted under this head are as follows: For magistrate, coroner, cotton weigher and county commissioner, \$3.00; for all other county offices, \$5.00; for congress and all State offices, \$10.00. Checks must accompany card. Please do not ask that we insert your card unless you send check or cash along with same. All cards will be published until the primaries.

CONGRESS.

I desire to announce to the people of the Second Congressional district that I am a candidate for the national House of Representatives. I will give my best services if elected and will at all times be faithful to the interests of my people. I respectfully ask your support.

ALVIN ETHEREDGE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for reelection as Representative in Congress from the Second District of South Carolina, pledging myself to abide by the rules of the primary and to support the nominees thereof.

JAMES F. BYRNES.

SOLICITOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Second Judicial Circuit, and pledge myself to abide by the rules of the Democratic party and to support the nominees thereof.

R. L. GUNTER.

CLERK OF COURT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

R. L. ZEIGLER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for clerk of court of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, and pledge myself to abide by the rules of the party.

H. D. FREE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Clerk of Court of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

J. D. COPELAND, JR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Clerk of Court of Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.

A. L. KIRKLAND.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Clerk of Court of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party, pledging my support to the nominees thereof.

J. Z. BROOKER.

I have decided to become a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court for Bamberg county, and will appreciate the support of my friends throughout the county for that position.

H. C. FOLK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary, pledging my support to the nominees of the party.

J. S. J. FAUST.

PROBATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Bamberg county, and pledge myself to abide by the rules of the Democratic primary.

R. S. SIMMONS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party.

FRANCIS F. CARROLL.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, and pledge myself to support the nominees thereof.

R. P. BELLINGER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party.

ALBERT M. DENBOW.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Probate Judge of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

G. P. HARMON.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party,

pledging my support to the nominees thereof.

J. J. BRABHAM, JR.

AUDITOR AND SUPT. EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Auditor and Superintendent of Education of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

EDGAR PRICE.

SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Bamberg County in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party, pledging my support to the nominees thereof.

D. J. DELK.

I hereby announce my candidacy for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party, pledging my support to the nominees thereof.

S. G. RAY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

J. P. O'QUINN.

STATE SENATE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the State senate, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

J. B. BLACK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I hereby announce my candidacy for reelection to the House of Representatives from Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

B. D. CARTER.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party.

OTIS L. COPELAND.

Thanking the voters of Bamberg county for their past support, I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.

W. D. BESSINGER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. W. STEEDLEY.

COTTON WEIGHER AT BAMBERG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Cotton Weigher at Bamberg, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

NEB CRIDER.

Deeply appreciating the confidence of the voters in the past, I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection as Cotton weigher at Bamberg in the primary election, subject to the rules of the party.

F. E. STEEDLY.

EHRHARDT COTTON WEIGHER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Cotton Weigher at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

BRADLEY C. HIERS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Cotton Weigher at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

GEO. F. McMILLAN, JR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weigher at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, and pledge myself to support the nominees thereof.

BOYCE W. BISHOP.

MAGISTRATE AT EHRHARDT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection as Magistrate at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary, pledging myself to support the nominees thereof.

J. H. KINARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Magistrate at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary, pledging myself to support the nominees thereof.

J. A. JOHNS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Magistrate at Ehrhardt in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party, and pledging my support to the nominees thereof.

J. C. COPELAND.

MAGISTRATE AT BAMBERG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Magistrate at Bamberg, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, and will appreciate any support given me by the voters.

E. C. BRUCE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Magistrate at Bamberg in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party, pledging my support to the nominees thereof.

E. DICKINSON.

MAGISTRATE AT OLAR.

I hereby announce my candidacy for reelection to the office of Magistrate at Olar in the Democratic primary, promising to support the nominees thereof.

O. J. C. LAIN.

COTTON WEIGHER AT OLAR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weigher at Olar, S. C. I will appreciate the support of my friends and abide the result of the Democratic primary.

D. J. TEMPLETON.

A. B. UTSEY

LIFE INSURANCE

Bamberg, South Carolina

June Special Sale

We always put on at this season a Special Sale of Seasonable Merchandise. Goods are today on the upward trend in prices—but we are turning them down again

These few lists will show you just what big values you can look for

28-inch fine White Poplin, a 20c value, special price 12 1-2c.

20 pieces assorted Fancy White Goods, 12 1-2c and 15c values, at 10c.

100 pieces excellent Colored Wash Goods, all new; special, 10c.

40-inch White Voiles, 25c values; our Big Value, 10c.

English Long Cloth, 36-inch, superfine value at 10c.

45-inch White Lingerie Batiste, sheer and fine, 25c.

Grand values in Match Sets Val Laces; 5c.

Wide Round-thread Laces for underwear, 5c and 10c.

Dot Swiss, the best summer material, 15c.

40-inch Colored Voiles; beautiful styles, 25c.

White Middy Blouse Twill, 36 inches wide; 12 1-2c.

Every Item Will be Specially Priced During Our June Sale, Friday 2nd to 10th

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and get them in time to be eligible for the next quarter's dividend. We would like to welcome your account because we know that if you deposit your surplus cash here it will be to our mutual advantage. We want all the responsible patrons we can get, and, of course, you want to put your money in a reliable concern, where it will be drawing good interest.



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Bamberg, S. C.

Winthrop College. SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 7, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When Scholarships are vacant after July 7 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for Scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 20, 1916. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Dr. THOMAS BLACK, JR.

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